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Jocelyn Matias
Jocelyn Matias

Form PTD 1390 Department of Commerce Patent and Trademark Office TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EOUS) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		Attorney's Docket Number: DT-3905 U.S. Acquisition No. (if known, see 37 CFR 15) 09/806676
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP00/07495	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE August 2, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED August 3, 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION
UNBALANCE COMPENSATOR FOR A CENTRIFUGE

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO//US

Anatolii Fel

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set as 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed 935 U.S.C. 371(C)(2)
 - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - B. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - C. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. ☒ A TRANSLATION OF THE International Application into English 935 U.S.C. 371(c)(2).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under pct Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - B. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - C. ☐ have been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - D. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). **UNSIGNED**
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. To 16. Below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98
12. ☐ An Assignment document for recording. A Separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 are included.
13. ☐ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification
15. ☐ A change or power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ other items or information:
 1. Second copy of this transmittal letter
 2. 3 sheet(s) of Drawings
 - 3.

17. ☐ The following fees are submitted;**Basic National Fee (35 cfr 1.492 (a)(1)-95):**

Search Report has been prepared by the EPD OR JPO \$ 860.00

International preliminary fee paid to USPIO (37 CFR 1.482)..... 670.00

No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)
but international search fee paid to up to (37 CFR 1.445 9a)(2)) 760.00Neither international preliminary fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international
search fee (37 CFR 1.4459A)(2)) paid to up to 970.00International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)
and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1(-94)) 96.00

ENTER APPROXIMATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =

CALCULATIONS PTO-USE ONLY

\$ 860.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 39
months from the earliest claimed priority date 937 CFR 1.482)

\$

Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate
Total Claims	9 - 20	0	x \$ 18.00
Independent Claims	1 - 3	0	x \$ 80.00
Multiple dependent claims 9a) (if applicable)			= \$ 270.00

\$ 00.00

\$ 00.00

\$ 00.00

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

\$ 00.00

Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. **Applicant is entitled to Small Entity status).** (Note 37 CFR 1.27)

\$ 00.00

SUBTOTAL =

\$ 860.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing English translation later than ☐ 10 ☐ 30
months from the earliest priority date 937 CFR 1.492(F))

\$

+

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

\$ 860.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(H)). The assignment must be
accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). 40.00 per property =

\$ 00.00

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED

\$ 860.00

Amount to be:

Refunded

\$

Charged

\$ 860.00

a. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.b. ☒ please charge my Deposit Account No. 50-0955 in the amount of \$ **860.00** to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to
Deposit Account No. 50-0955. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.37(a) or 9b)
must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

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Signature

Alexander Zinchuk

Name

Registration No. 30,541

09/806676

JC08 Rec'd PCT/PTO 03 APR 2001

IN THE MATTER OF an application
for a GERMAN Patent

in the name of

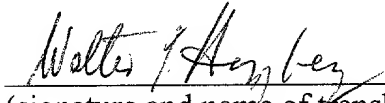
under application no.

VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

I, Walter H. Herzberg

of 5-21 Elizabeth St. Fair Lawn, NJ 07410, USA, do solemnly and sincerely declare
that I am proficient in the English and the German languages and am a competent
translator thereof, and that the attached document in the English language, the title of
which is IMBALANCE COMPENSATION DEVICE FOR CENTRIFUGES is, to the
best of my knowledge and belief, a true and faithful translation of the certified copy
of the German Patent Application no.

Dated this fifteenth day of March, 2001


(signature and name of translator)

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3/PRTS

09/806676

JC08 Rec'd PCT/PTO 03 APR 2001

DT-3905

IMBALANCE COMPENSATION DEVICE FOR CENTRIFUGES

Field of Invention

The invention relates to a device of the type, defined in the introductory portion of claim 1.

Background Information and Prior Art

In the case of an imbalance of the rotor, which is produced, for example by asymmetric loading, such a device compensates for imbalance owing to the fact that the weight-affected compensating ring is shifted during the rotation of the rotor as the bearing device yields in a direction opposite to the imbalance weight and compensates for the imbalance by these means.

A generic device of the type mentioned above is known from the DE 4293504 A1, the bearing device of which has several radially acting springs, which are disposed spaced apart at the periphery. However, this construction has appreciable disadvantages.

To begin with, the radially acting force of the springs of the bearing device is different for different peripheral angles, depending on the distance separating the peripheral angle from the adjacent springs. This results in nonuniform relationships, which interfere with the compensation for the imbalance. Furthermore, the individually constructed springs can be matched to the same spring force only with difficulty; this also

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results in interferences with the compensation of the imbalance. Moreover, the undampened springs of the bearing device, which are provided in the case of the known construction, form a system capable of vibrating, which is a source of additional, undesired resonances. In addition, the known bearing device is effective essentially only in the plane of the bearing device and not against tilting deflections. Finally, it is also very expensive to produce the known construction.

For these reasons, the known device is suitable only for slight imbalance requirements at a low rpm, as in the case of a washing machine, demonstrated in the publication cited. It is not very suitable for high-speed centrifuges.

Object of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to develop the generic device to save costs and meet higher imbalance requirements.

Summary of the Invention

This objective is accomplished with the distinguishing features of claim 1.

As bearing device, the inventive device has an elastic ring. In the simplest case, the compensating ring is, for example, a steel ring of suitable weight fastened to the surface of the rotor over an elastic ring in the form of a rubber layer. Obviously, such a construction is very cost-effective. The annular shape of the elastic ring, which can be constructed symmetrically all around and makes possible the same (isotropic) elastic

properties under all peripheral angles, is an advantage. Such an elastic ring can be constructed so that it will dampen well. Resonance frequencies then do not occur, so that additional resonances are not formed in the vibratory system of the centrifuge.

Depending on the cross sectional geometry, the elastic ring can produce very good restoring forces also in the tilting direction of the rotor axis with respect to the compensating ring and, with that, also compensate for tilting movements very well. With this, an imbalance compensation in several degrees of freedom is produced in a simple manner. At low cost and because of its simple construction, the inventive device is therefore suitable for centrifuges of all types, especially also for high-speed centrifuges, such as especially laboratory centrifuges, which can also be retrofitted.

The device can be mounted at different concentric surfaces of the rotor, for example, at the rotor container provided for accommodating the material to be centrifuged. Advantageously, however, in accordance with claim 2, it is intended to be mounted at the drive shaft, for example, in the vicinity of the rotor container. By these means, the mounting is simplified.

The device may be provided at a concentric outer surface of the rotor, for example, at the periphery of the rotor container or particularly advantageously by mounting it on the outside of the shaft. Advantageously, however, in accordance with claim 3, it is disposed at a concentric inner surface, particularly at an inner surface of the rotor container. This leads to a particularly space-saving construction.

Advantageously, the elastic ring of claim 4 is constructed as an elastomeric ring. Suitable elastomers, such as natural rubber or a synthetic elastomer can be used. Especially the spring action, which is uniform in all directions, and the good inherent damping of the material are of advantage here.

The elastomeric ring can be constructed in one piece. Advantageously, however, in accordance with claim 5, it is constructed in several layers. These layers can be separated by planes disposed perpendicularly to the axis or especially also as concentric layers disposed in the radial direction above one another. The rebounding and damping properties of the elastomeric ring can be optimized by the multilayer construction with layers having different elastomeric parameters.

Advantageously, in accordance with claim 6, a seating ring is provided on the side of the elastomeric ring, intended to be fastened to the rotor. This seating ring consists, for example, of metal and makes possible a regular metal-to-metal fastening of the device.

The compensating ring, which preferably consists of metal, the elastic ring and an optionally provided seating ring can be inserted loosely one inside the other and held together by additional devices. Advantageously, however, in accordance with claim 7, they are permanently connected with one another into a structural unit, thus improving the installability and the functional reliability.

Preferably, the elastomeric ring of claim 8 consists wholly or partially, for example in one or several layers, of an elastomeric foam which, because of its special elasticity property, enables the rebound and damping properties of the elastomeric ring to be optimized further.

Advantageously, according to claim 9, the elastic ring is constructed as an obliquely wound helical spring. With this construction, radial elastic properties can be achieved, which are similar to those of an elastomeric ring, however, with the advantages, for example, of a better heat stability and chemical resistance. Good inherent damping can also be attained here due to frictional damping resulting from the multiple contacts of the threads of the screw.

The invention is shown by way of the example and diagrammatically in the drawings, in which

Figure 1 shows a section through a laboratory centrifuge with several imbalance compensating devices with an elastomeric ring,

Figure 2 shows one of the imbalance compensating devices shown in Figure 1 in an axial view in section along the line 2-2,

Figure 3 in a representation similar to that of Figure 2 shows a variation of the imbalance compensating device,

Figure 4 in a representation similar to that of Figure 2 shows a further variation of the imbalance compensating device,

Figure 5 shows a further variation of the imbalance compensating device in a sectional view of Figure 1 and

Figures 6 and 7, in different sectional representations, show an imbalance compensating device, which is disposed on the shaft of the centrifuge and has a helical spring as elastic ring.

In Figure 1, a laboratory centrifuge of the usual construction is shown, the outer protection of housing has been omitted.

A drive motor 3, which is mounted elastically with springs 2, is disposed on a base plate 1. It drives a perpendicular shaft 4 for a rotor, which consists of the shaft 4 and a rotor container 5.

The rotor container 5 has several receptacles 6, for accommodating sample tubes 7, which are to be centrifuged. In order to explain imbalance, there is a sample tube 7 in only one of the two opposite receptacles 6, the opposite receptacle 6 being empty. As a result, an appreciable imbalance is produced, for which compensation is required.

To compensate for the imbalance, an imbalance compensating device I is provided at the shaft 4. The device I consists of a compensating ring 8 and of an elastic ring in the form of elastomeric ring 9. This device I is shown once again on an enlarged scale in Figure 2 in an axial view along the sectional line 2-2 in Figure 1. It can be seen that the elastomeric ring 9, which may consist of any suitable natural or synthetic elastomer, permits the compensating ring 8, which is encumbered with a suitable mass and consists, for example, of steel, to be shifted radially relative to the shaft 4. The telling movements of the shaft 4 with respect to the plane of the compensating ring 8 are also compensated for in the elastomeric ring 9. The elastomeric ring 9 can have the usual elastomeric properties and thus, in particular, not only acts elastically, but also has significant damping properties.

Figure 1 shows that an imbalance compensating device, with an elastomeric ring 9 and a compensating ring 8, can be constructed so that it can be mounted at different positions on the rotor.

A compensating device II may be provided on the periphery of the rotor container 5. A compensating device III may be provided at the lower front surface of the rotor container 5, with the special feature that the elastomeric ring is stressed in shear here. In the case of the construction of the rotor container 5, shown, with a lower recess with a cylindrical inner surface 10, a compensating device IV is particularly advantageously disposed on this cylindrical surface 10, the compensating ring 8 ring then

being on the inside and the elastomeric ring 9 on the outside of the inner surface 10 of the rotor container 5. A compensating device V, can also, as shown in Figure 1, be disposed at the shaft 4 protruding downward beyond the motor 3.

A compensating device VI can furthermore also be disposed within the rotor container 5 at a cylindrical inner surface 10'. In the case shown, as indicated by Figure 1, the compensating ring 8' can also be constructed as a solid disk.

The most suitable site I to IV for mounting the compensating device can be selected depending on the oscillating behavior of the centrifuge as shown in Figure 1. Advantageously, several compensating devices may also be disposed, for example, in positions I and IV in order to compensate for imbalance better.

Variations of the compensating device, disposed in position I of Figure 1 and explained in the following, are possible. Modified appropriately, they can also be used for the compensating devices shown in the other positions.

In Figure 3, a construction is shown which, with the compensating ring 8 and the elastomeric ring 9, aside from other dimensions, corresponds to the construction of Figure 2. Within the elastomeric ring 9, however, a seating ring 11, consisting, for example, of steel is additionally provided and is constructed to fit snugly on the shaft 4.

The embodiment of Figure 4 corresponds to that of Figure 3 with the exception of the fact that the elastomeric ring consists of two concentric layers 9', 9'', which consists of different elastomeric materials and have, for example, different elastic or damping properties. The compensating behavior of the elastomeric ring 9', 9'' can be optimized by these means.

Figure 5 shows a variation of the construction shown in Figure 3, for which the compensating ring 8, enclosed all around, is disposed in the elastomeric ring 9. By these means, the compensating properties, as well as the ease of fabrication and the fatigue strength can be improved.

For all the embodiments of the compensating device shown, the parts 8, 9, 11 in particular may be connected permanently with one another, for example, by gluing or vulcanizing, in order to create a construction, which is secured against shifting and can be handled easily during the installation.

In the embodiment shown, the elastomeric ring 9 may consist of a pore-free elastomeric material, especially however also of an elastomeric foam, the special elastic and damping properties of which can be utilized advantageously here. In the case of embodiment 4, for example, one of the layers 9', 9'' may consist of elastomeric foam or also both layers may consist of different foams.

In the embodiment shown, the elastomeric ring 9 is represented with a rectangular cross-sectional shape. Moreover, its radial thickness and its thickness extending in the axial direction of the shaft 4 can be adapted the desired balance parameters, particularly also with regard to the ratio of the radial elasticity to the tilting elasticity.

The cross-sectional geometry can advantageously also be different, for example, with a spherical curvature of the front surface of the elastomeric ring or with hollow surfaces, as shown by the elastomeric ring 9' of the balancing device VI, in order to adjust its elasticity properties in a desired manner. For the same purpose, the elastomeric ring can also, for example, be provided with cavities or openings distributed over the periphery, provided that the elastic properties, which are kept as far as possible the same under all angles (isotropic), are not affected excessively by this arrangement of cavities and openings.

In different sectional representations, Figure 6 and 7 show a further embodiment of an imbalance compensating device, which may be mounted, for example, on the shaft 4 in position I of Figure 1. If appropriately modified constructively, it may also be suitable for the other mounting positions II to IV of Figure 1.

For the embodiment of 6 and 7, the elastic ring is constructed not as an elastomeric ring, but as an annular helical spring 19. The latter is supported, on the one hand, in a peripheral outer groove 16 of the seating ring 11 and, on the other, in a

peripheral inner groove 17 of the compensating ring 8, so that the imbalance compensating device forms a positively connected installation unit. As shown by Figure 6, the cross-sectional shapes of the groove 16 and 17 are adapted to the cross-sectional peripheral shape of the helical spring 19.

In the case of a normally wound helical spring, the individual convolutions are essentially radial in the view shown by Figure 4. However, as shown in Figure 7 for the diagrammatically demonstrated helical springs 19, which can be used for the present purpose, the individual convolutions are inclined at an angle α to the radial direction, shown by the line of dots and dashes. By these means, the helical spring 19 can yield elastically in the radial direction in much the same way as the elastomeric ring 9, used in the embodiments of Figures 1 to 5. Tilting motions of the shaft 4 relative to the compensating ring 8 can also be compensated for elastically by the helical spring 19.

The helical spring 19 may consist of suitable spring materials, such as spring steel. Contrary to the elastomeric ring 9, used in the embodiments of Figures 1 to 5, the spring ring 19 and accordingly the whole of the imbalance compensating device, 11, 19, 8 may be constructed, for example, to withstand high temperatures and the action of solvents.

Compared to the elastomer used in the other embodiments, the helical spring 19, used in embodiments of Figure 6 and 7 as spring ring, has the disadvantage of a deficient inherent damping. However, in the case of the embodiment shown in Figures

Claims

1. A device for automatically compensating for the imbalance of the rotor (4, 5) of a centrifuge with a compensating ring (8), which can be supported concentrically in the resting position over an elastic bearing device at a concentric surface of the rotor, wherein the bearing device is constructed as an elastic ring (9,19), which yields at least radially.

2. The device of claim 1 with a rotor (4, 5) having a drive shaft (4), wherein the device (8, 9) is constructed to be mounted on the outer surface of the shaft (4).

3. The device of claim 1 with a rotor (4, 5) having a drive shaft (4), wherein the device (8, 9) is constructed to be mounted on the inner surface of the shaft (4).

4. The device of claim 1, wherein the elastic ring is constructed as an elastomeric ring (9).

5. The device of claim 4, wherein the elastomeric ring is constructed of several layers (9', 9'') with different elastomeric properties.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein a seating ring (11), constructed for being mounted on the surface of the rotor, is provided on the side of the elastic ring (9, 19) lying on the surface of the rotor (4, 5).

7. The device of claim 1, wherein the parts (8, 9, 11; 8, 19, 11) of the device are permanently connected with one another.

8. The device of claim 4, wherein the elastomeric ring (9; 9', 9'') consists at least partially of an elastomeric foam.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the elastic ring is constructed as an annular helical spring (19) with convolutions extending obliquely to the radial direction.

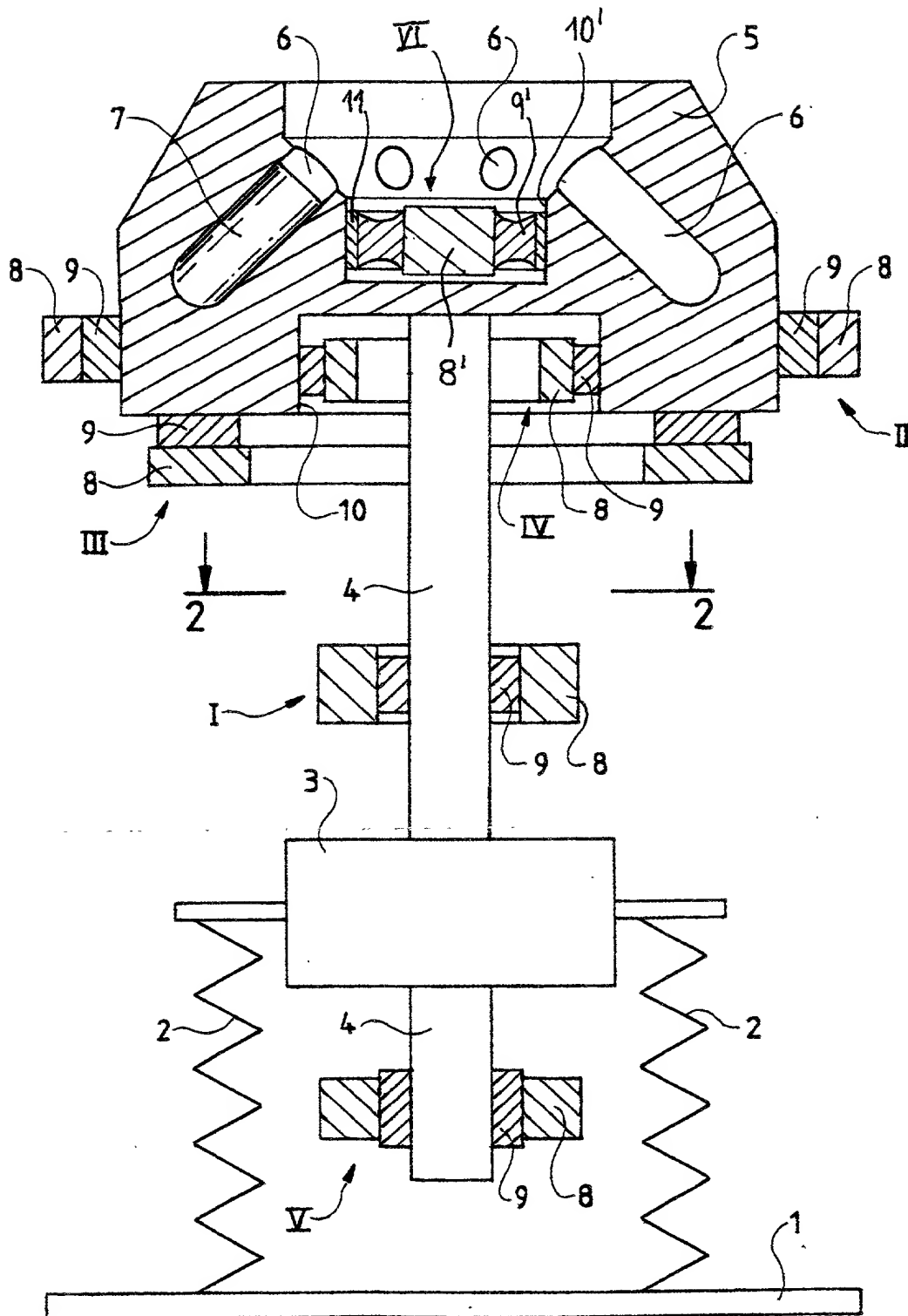


Fig. 1

2/3

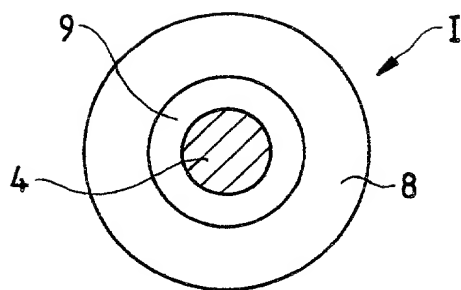


Fig. 2

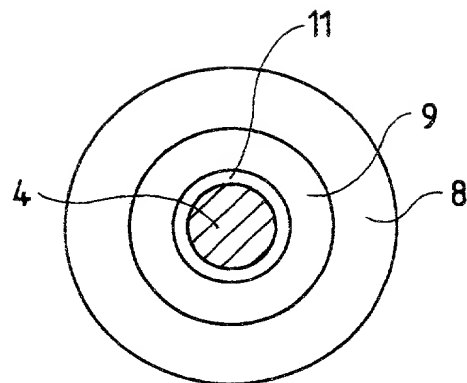


Fig. 3

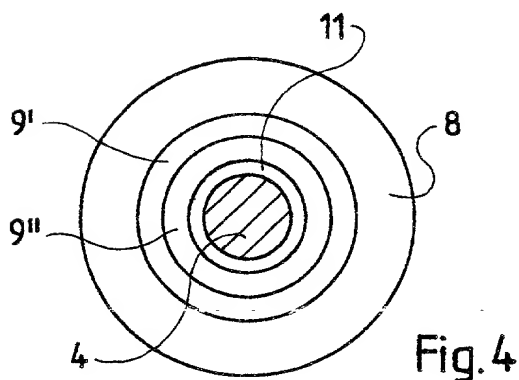


Fig. 4

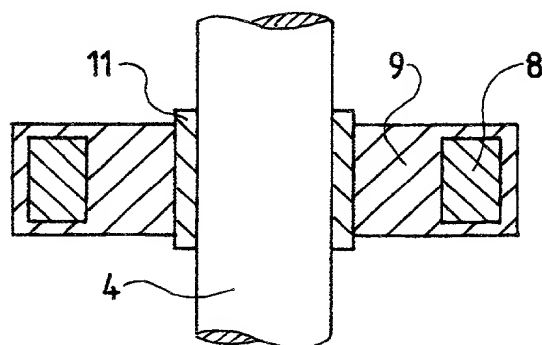


Fig. 5

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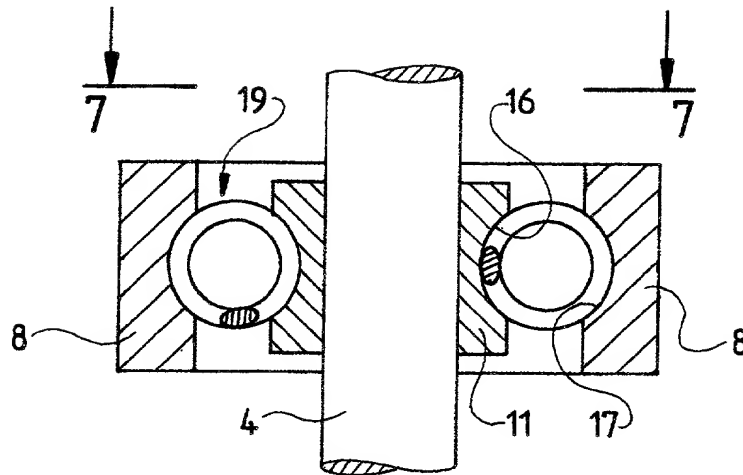


Fig. 6

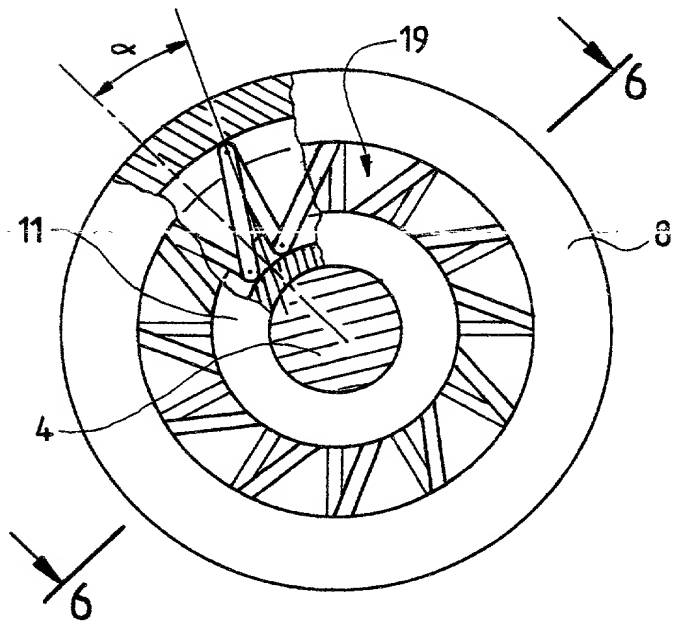


Fig. 7

Declaration and Power of Attorney for Patent Application
Erklärung Für Patentanmeldungen Mit Vollmacht
German Language Declaration

Als nachstehend benannter Erfinder erkläre ich hiermit an Eides Statt:

dass mein Wohnsitz, meine Postanschrift, und meine Staatsangehörigkeit den im Nachstehenden nach meinem Namen aufgeführten Angaben entsprechen,

dass ich, nach bestem Wissen der ursprüngliche, erste und alleinige Erfinder (falls nachstehend nur ein Name angegeben ist) oder ein ursprünglicher, erster und Miterfinder (falls nachstehend mehrere Namen aufgeführt sind) des Gegenstandes bin, für den dieser Antrag gestellt wird und für den ein Patent beantragt wird für die Erfindung mit dem Titel:

Unwuchtausgleichsvorrichtung für Zentrifugen

deren Beschreibung
(zutreffendes ankreuzen)

☒ hier beigelegt ist.

☐ am _____ unter der
Anmeldungsnummer _____
eingereicht wurde und am _____
abgeändert wurde (falls tatsächlich abgeändert).

Ich bestätige hiermit, dass ich den Inhalt der obigen Patentanmeldung einschliesslich der Ansprüche durchgesehen und verstanden habe, die eventuell durch einen Zusatzantrag wie oben erwähnt abgeändert wurde.

Ich erkenne meine Pflicht zur Offenbarung irgendwelcher Informationen, die für die Prüfung der vorliegenden Anmeldung in Einklang mit Absatz 37, Bundesgesetzbuch, Paragraph 1.56(a) von Wichtigkeit sind, an.

Ich beanspruche hiermit ausländische Prioritätsvorteile gemäss Abschnitt 35 der Zivilprozessordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 119 aller unten angegebenen Auslandsanmeldungen für ein Patent oder eine Erfindersurkunde, und habe auch alle Auslandsanmeldungen für ein Patent oder eine Erfindersurkunde nachstehend gekennzeichnet, die ein Anmeldedatum haben, das vor dem Anmeldedatum der Anmeldung liegt, für die Priorität beansprucht wird.

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

UNBALANCE COMPENSATOR FOR A CENTRIFUGE

the specification of which
(check one)

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____
Application Serial No. _____
and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

German Language Declaration

Prior foreign applications
Prioritaet beansprucht

Priority Claimed

199 36 452.4
(Number)
(Nummer)

Germany
(Country)
(Land)

03 August 1999
(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(Tag/Monat/Jahr eingereicht)

☒ [X]
Yes
Ja

☐ []
No
Nein

(Number)
(Nummer)

(Country)
(Land)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(Tag/Monat/Jahr eingereicht)

☐ []
Yes
Ja

☐ []
No
Nein

(Number)
(Nummer)

(Country)
(Land)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(Tag/Monat/Jahr eingereicht)

☐ []
Yes
Ja

☐ []
No
Nein

Ich beanspruche hiermit gemäss Absatz 35 der Zivilprozessordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 120, den Vorzug aller unten aufgeführten Anmeldungen und falls der Gegenstand aus jedem Anspruch dieser Anmeldung nicht in einer früheren amerikanischen Patentanmeldung laut dem ersten Paragraphen des Absatzes 35 der Zivilprozessordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 112 offenbart ist, erkenne ich gemäss Absatz 37, Bundesgesetzbuch, Paragraph 1.56(a) meine Pflicht zur Offenbarung von Informationen an, die zwischen dem Anmeldedatum der früheren Anmeldung und dem nationalen oder PCT internationalen Anmeldedatum dieser Anmeldung bekannt geworden sind.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

PCT/EP00/07495

(Application Serial No.)
(Anmeldeseriennummer)

02 August 2000

(Filing Date)
(Anmeldedatum)

pending

(Status)
(patentiert, anhängig,
aufgegeben)

anhängig

(Status)
(patented, pending,
abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)
(Anmeldeseriennummer)

(Filing Date)
(Anmeldedatum)

(Status)
(patentiert, anhängig,
aufgegeben)

(Status)
(patented, pending,
abandoned)

Ich erkläre hiermit, dass alle von mir in der vorliegenden Erklärung gemachten Angaben nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen der vollen Wahrheit entsprechen, und dass ich diese eidesstattliche Erklärung in Kenntnis dessen abgebe, dass wissentlich und vorsätzlich falsche Angaben gemäss Paragraph 1001, Absatz 18 der Zivilprozessordnung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika mit Geldstrafe belegt und/oder Gefängnis bestraft werden koennen, und dass derartig wissentlich und vorsätzlich falsche Angaben die Gültigkeit der vorliegenden Patentanmeldung oder eines darauf erteilten Patentes gefährden können.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statement and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

German Language Declaration

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